

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL.

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1801.

[No. 313.

L A W.

MERIT v. DEMERIT.

The Rival Clergy for Chaplainship to Congress.

For Sale at this Office,
The Clerical Candidates.

A P O E M.

The above work is printed on fine wove paper, containing 36 pages, octavo, price 25 cents.

Dec. 3.

Washington Society.

THE Members of the Alexandria Washington Society are hereby notified, that a regular stated meeting of the said Society will be held at Gadsby's Hotel, on Monday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.—An Effay will be delivered agreeable to appointment, by the rev. James Muir.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

Dec. 8.

For BOSTON,

 The Schooner PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—
Apply to the Master on board, or to.

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has lately received and now offers

for Sale,

20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cordials,
20 Barrels Boston Beef,
30 Casks } Fresh Raisins,
20 Boxes }
50 Bags Coffee,
200 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
20 Do. 10 by 18 Glafs,
30 Chefs fresh Teas,
20 Bales Russia Sheeting, } Entitled to
8 Do. Ravens Duck, } drawback.
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
50 Boxes fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.
December 8.

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Aligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which are opening for sale on the usual terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of ISLE OF MAY
and TURKS ISLAND

SALT,

suitable for the Western country, and

three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality, 100 bushels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,
Figs in Frails,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpets and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blankets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hds.,
and bls., and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneffise Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hds and bls.
Molasses in hds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handsomly afforted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand-
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 9. Vendue-Master.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hds. and bls.

Sugar in do.

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Raisins in do.

Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c. ALSO,

A quantity of Toy Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys, Halfticks, Plains,

Plaids, Coatings,

Duffils, Flanoels,

Irish and Sheet Linens,

German Oznaburgs,

Calicoes, Durants,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Silk Gloves,

Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 9. Auctioneers.

Freight Wanted

 For the Sloop
SALLY, Captain CARPENTER,
Carries about 350 barrels—for N. York
or Rhode Island, on moderate terms, if
application is made soon.

JOHN G. LADD.

Landing and for Sale, from said vessel,
10 Puncheons well flavoured St. Vincent
Rum,
Spermaceti and Tallow Candles,
Sweet Cider, Cheese, and dry Cod-Fish.
November 28.

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL
has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool,
an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store late-
ly occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ram-
say, on King-street, and which he offers
for sale on moderate terms by the piece or
package.

Also,

Crates Earthen Ware,
well afford.

Sept. 29.

eo

at Cash given at this office for
clean Rags.

FOR SALE,

Three Invoices of hollow
GLASS WARE, neatly assorted, (in one
of which are forty eight liquor cases. Ap-
ply at the compting house of Dennis Ram-
say to

D. NIESS, jun.
Dec. 11.

d

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,
by the Reserve from London, part of his
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and is in daily expectation of receiving
the balance by the first arrivals from Li-
verpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12.

d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from Alexandria, on
Saturday evening the 13th inst. two Ne-
gro Women, viz. Amie and Venus: the
former about 18 years of age, 5 feet 4
inches high, stout made, of a yellowish
cast; had on, when she went off, a blue
cloth habit; said girl was purchased of
Mr. William Reed, and formerly lived in
the City of Washington, where I ex-
pect she is now lurking: the latter about
24 or 25 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11
inches high, has now with her a young
child at the breast, about 4 or 5 months
old, her apparel is not recollect; she
was purchased of a gentleman living in
Prince George's county, Maryland.—
Whoever will apprehend said women, and
deliver them to me in Alexandria, shall
receive the above reward, or 10 dollars
for either.

GEORGE LUCK.

Nov. 18.

d

JUST RECEIVED, COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdins,
striped blankets and kersey duffils—For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

d

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Aliga-
tor from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or
approved notes, and a liberal credit will
be given to their punctual customers.

On hand,

A quantity of East India Segars,
Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.

Oct. 5.

d

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.
Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Plain and figured cambric,
Muslinets and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hose, ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,
the above goods will be sold unusually low,
for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

d

Public Notice.

At a meeting of the Overseers
of the Poor for the county of Alexandria,
it was agreed that the Overseers meet at
the court-house every Tuesday morning
at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving
applications from the distressed—and
that the Secretary advertise the same in
one or more of the Alexandria papers;

PHILIP WANTON, Sec'y.

12 mo. 7.

Public Sale.

On MONDAY next, the 14th December,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the store
of George Darling, in Royal street,

All the Stock in TRADE,
of said Darling, consisting of

Fine and coarse Cloths,
broad and narrow; blankets, linens, cal-
icoes, muslins, checks, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to me will please
to make payment, and suches have ac-
counts against me will please to bring
them in for settlement.

GEO. DARLING.

Dec. 10.

For Sale,

A set of Greek and Latin Clas-
sics, among which are some very scarce
and valuable—a pair of Adam's Globes
—an Orrery—Piano Fortes, with com-
plete sets of Rings for piano fortés and
harpichords.

Enquire at this Office.

Dec. 7.

A Tutor Wanted.

I WISH to procure a Teacher of im-
proved mind, and moral, to reside in my
own family. An accomplished female
would be most agreeable. The salary
shall be proportionate to merit. Letters
addressed to me at Centerville in Fairfax,
or at New-Market in this county, will be
received readily.

SPENCER BALL.

Prince Wm. 21st Nov. eo 12:†

COTTON & STEWART

Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which are the following:
JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia, hot pres'd,
Ed. Kotzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical
Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View
of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's
Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Pol's
Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibson's Surveying Moore's
Navigation, by Blunt, Burne's Poems,

Political Miscellany.
FROM THE WASHINGTON FEDERALIST.

No. I.

To an American, who loves his country and its present happy frame of government, who has witnessed the various critical situations through which we have passed, and ascribes to that frame of government much of the positive good we possess, as well as our escape from those ills which have for years afflicted a large portion of the human race,—who looks to the same source for the surest guaranty of future prosperity, and counts upon it as that from which, if preserved in its purity, the same blessings will flow for his posterity which have been so amply enjoyed by himself;—any premeditated attack upon the constitution of the United States, which shall endanger its vital principles, and render it less capable of protecting public liberty, and of affording safety to individuals, must be cause of the most serious alarm. That the great mass of my fellow citizens are of this description, and are truly solicitous to preserve unimpaired that wise, and hitherto, beneficial system of civil policy which now prevails in America, I will not permit myself to doubt. If they can be seduced into measures which assail the fundamentals of the constitution, and radically change its essential parts, I am persuaded that such melancholy deviations into error must be attributable rather to the fallibility of the human mind, than to an intentional abandonment of principles it is alike their duty and their interest to maintain. Unfortunately for the happiness and liberty of man, the warmth of discussion in popular governments, produces a zeal, and too often a malignity in party, peculiarly calculated to favor and produce these deviations. Under their influence, so unpropitious to the exercise of judgment or the dominion of reason, we overlook the prostration of the most sacred principles, provided our political antagonists be prostrated with them. In the triumph of victory we forget that we are triumphing over the constitution of our country: and while we speak only of eradicating mischiefs against which we have been in habits of declaiming, we not unfrequently establish precedents fatal to the choicest institutions of society.

It is then in the first moments of success that the honest men of a party, for such there are in all parties, ought to distrust themselves, and examine with cautious attention their own measures. That spirit of party which generally animates an opposition, is no longer allowable when ceasing to be a mere opposition, it has become the government of the country, and has acquired the power of dictating the measures of the nation. While new in this position, and yet under the influence of those irritations experienced in acquiring it, there is much danger of being still actuated by the spirit of revenge, rather than that of a liberal policy; by the spirit of party rather than that of the nation. To guard against this danger, which in republics has often produced such serious calamities, which has seldom been more imminent than in the present moment, all those who love real liberty ought, unmindful of former distinctions or animosities, to rally together round the standard of the constitution, and form one indissoluble band for its protection.

To prove that the times require this virtuous effort, and that the constitution of our country is in danger, needs no other evidence than the openly avowed plan formed by persons high in the new ministerial party, to annihilate the independence of the judiciary of the United States.

If any one political truth has been demonstrated by unvarying experience, it is that life and property can only be secured under a system of government, in which the judges are withdrawn from that influence which results from dependence on the will of others for the continuance in office. There is no proposition on which the best political writers have more generally concurred than on this. There is none on which the judgment of America appears to have been more completely formed.—There is none which the constitution of our country seems to have more cautiously guarded.

How daring, how criminally daring then must be that band which can pollute the sacred page containing this principle so replete with human happiness, so admired by the wise and virtuous of all nations, so approved by the sober judgment of America,—and blot it forever from our code

of fundamental law! How completely must the spirit of party, instead of that of the nation, predominate, if such measures can prevail! How entirely must the spirit of revenge have supplanted that of patriotism, if matured opinions, founded on the solid base of experience, are to be abandoned forever, in order to serve the malignant purpose of the moment! How unsafe, how miserably unsafe must be every other principle of the constitution, if one so important to our happiness, and so strongly fenced in by express provision in the great charter we profess to reverence, can be offered up a sacrifice to sentiments which ought never to have been felt!

I believe I need not fear contradiction when I say, that had the dependence of the judiciary been suggested in the convention of states which formed our constitution, no member could have been found who would not with all his powers have reproved a principle which puts into hazard the first objects for which men enter into society, by leaving their persons and their property insecure. In that day of genuine patriotism, when party had not yet unfolded its powers, when faction had not yet erected its crest: when the only effort, without view to men, was to establish wise and correct principles, no man could have been found departing so far from the theories of the statesmen, the lessons of experience, and the opinions of his country, as to have maintained the political heresy that judges ought to depend on the legislature for their continuance in office.

Had such a doctrine stolen into the constitution, offered to the states for their acceptance, we need only examine the several governments they have framed for themselves to determine what would have been its fate. We cannot doubt but that so pernicious a principle would have been universally execrated; the opponents of the constitution would throughout our continent, have taken this strong ground: from every quarter of the union, the danger to which liberty would be exposed, from an enslaved judiciary, would have resounded in our ears: and not all the necessity, not all the other excellencies of that instrument, could have saved it from rejection. For this I appeal to the opinions then entertained by those who acted either in the general or state conventions, and conjure them by the sacred flame of patriotism which then glowed in their bosoms, and which cannot yet be entirely extinguished, to examine well the causes which have changed their opinions, before they yield to that change.

If at any time before the late revolution in men (I hope not fatally in measures) the abstract proposition, unapplied to particular characters, of creating a dependent judiciary, had been made to the people of America, who would have been found to support it? Who would not with all his powers have reproved a doctrine so fraught with baneful consequences, so charged with danger to the dearest rights of man? If the first or second administration could have so deviated from their principles as to have countenanced such a measure, how would it have been received by those who, under a third administration, are themselves its patrons? Let their efforts to agitate the public mind on the mission of Mr. Jay answer this question.

What can have produced this ominous change? The very men who then affected to tremble for the independence of the judiciary, because a judge might be bribed by being appointed to a temporary employment without emolument, who affected to tremble for the constitution because a judge entered on the performance of duties he was not forbidden to discharge: now boldly and openly support a measure which totally prostrates that independence, by making the office dependent on the will of the legislature, and at the same time inflicts a vital wound on the constitution, which explicitly declares the tenure of the judicial office to be *during good behavior*.

These things require the serious consideration, not only of the wise and good, but of all those who, from any motives whatever, wish to perpetuate to themselves and their posterity, the blessings of civil liberty.

The subject will be more closely examined in a succeeding number.

A Friend of the Constitution.

To be Hired,

An excellent dining room servant. Enquire of the Printers.

Nov. 18.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PEACE.

NUMBER II.

What will be the effect of the Peace on the immediate parties?

This is a question far more complicated and difficult than the first. For France, the terms of the peace are certainly very glorious and advantageous. She retains all those acquisitions on the Continent, which have raised her to Colonial greatness; and she recovers all that had been conquered from her, by the arms of Great Britain in the East and West Indies.

Candour will not permit us to say that they are alike glorious for Great Britain, or any way equal to the magnanimity with which she conducted the war and maintained a combat, against the projects of a *destructive system*. Besides failing in her principal objects, she has recognized an *aggrandizement* to France, which, if the latter shall possess an efficient and stable government, threatens to render her the preponderating power. While France retains every thing in Europe of which she has been known to desire the permanent possession, and regains all that she had lost elsewhere, Great Britain has yielded up all that she had taken from France and the greatest part of what she had taken from her allies, reserving only the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad. It is true, that France has likewise consented to make restitution in favor of the allies of Great Britain, to whom the preservation of Portugal, in its integrity, must be allowed to be a point important. It is to be remembered that this is also consonant with the policy of France, which always has been, not to aggrandize Spain at the expence of Portugal. In truth, the concessions of France are but ostensible—those of Great Britain real. It must, therefore, be admitted that the latter has treated upon unequal terms.

In going this far, however, we do not mean to arraign the wisdom of the English government. It would ill become us to pass sentence on the acts of a foreign administration, in the management of its own concerns. And were we even to feel as Englishmen, we should condemn with caution. It is certain that the situation of Great Britain offered only a choice of serious and perplexing difficulties. There appears to have been no ground to expect from a continuance of the war, the attainment of what in the language of English policy, were called *essential objects*. The

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dangerous to the political existence of the chief consul. With his sagacity, would he have hazarded an invasion on such terms?

Laying aside invasion then, we may say that from the vast superiority of the marine of Great Britain, the chances by a continuance of the war, seem to have been in her favor.

These are data from which to infer the possibility of better terms, had the British cabinet been resolved to obtain them or persevere in hostilities. But who can say that the personal character of the chief consul may not have rendered that inference just, which had otherwise been fallacious? Who can say that Great Britain may not have had to fear new and more formidable combinations in the North?

Much remains to be known, before a judgment ought to be pronounced. Nor should it be overlooked that Ceylon and Trinidad, are truly valuable possessions. The former, in a considerable degree, transfers from the Dutch to the English, the trade in spices; the latter is capable of becoming a very important colony in itself, and from its proximity to the Spanish settlements in South America, very important, also, in collateral consequence.

But the main question recurs—How will the peace affect the two parties intrinsically?

As to Great Britain, if some of her branches of trade, for which she was indebted to the war, shall be now lost to her or diminished, others which have been interrupted, will again be restored. We believe however, that the balance in this particular will be in her favor. But what will be the permanent effect? Will not France, exonerated from debt and occupying new and extensive regions, which have increased both her agricultural and manufacturing resources, become a more formidable competitor than ever? Will Great Britain with so enormous an increase of debt and taxes, be able successfully to maintain the competition? These are serious questions, but to which none but uncertain answers can be given. If France remains a military despotism, or if she relapses into an anarchy, she can hardly be dangerous. Much will depend upon the form of Government she shall assume. If one that shall inspire real confidence and good will—one that shall systematically protect property and industry—then must she indeed become a very powerful competitor: If the reverse the conclusion must be different.

What may be the operation of an increase of debt and taxes upon Great Britain, is not easy to predict. In times past, her debt serving in a great degree as capital, has extended her trade and manufactures. Has it at length reached the point when it shall cease to have this effect, and produce an opposite result?—This remains to be seen, and prudence ought not to risk a conjecture. Considering the prodigious ascendancy that Great Britain has gained over the rest of the world in commercial and manufacturing pursuits...considering that she is in an eminent degree, both theoretically and practically, versed in the science of trade, finance and other branches of political economy—considering the very substantial measures which have lately been adopted to prop and sustain her credit...and considering the vigor of her political constitution, evincing in the late contest how capable she is of bringing into action for every purpose, all her energies and resources...we deem it most probable that she will surmount the embarrassments incident to a return of peace after a violent state of war, and will continue to maintain a primary station as a commercial and maritime state. But it cannot be disbelieved that the intrinsic resources and power of France have now augmented to a degree, which, unless cramped by the defects of a bad government, are too likely to give her a great ascendancy over her ancient rival—*too likely*, because as citizens of the world and as Americans, we believe it to be desirable that an equilibrium should exist between these two nations, and severally to bridle their ambition.

As to France...what shall we say? Who will undertake to foretell all the fortunes of a nation, which, in the same hour exhibits all the varieties of the human character? Who will attempt to explore the heights or bottom the depths of the splendid and profound genius of Buonaparte? Who will pretend to fix limits to his achievements? Or to say, what he may or may not accomplish?

The temporary destiny of France seems to hang upon the life of this extraordinary

man. Remove him, and all is probably once more afloat in that country. It certainly has no safe political constitution, because none that inspires or attracts either national affections, or national prejudices. Unless it shall shortly acquire one its fortunes are precarious, its advantages evanescent.

If the distinguished chief, who now yields the sceptre, shall elevate to true glory, he will not content himself with a system to last only his day—He will endeavor to consecrate his fame by giving to France a well adjusted social organization; a constitution, which, adapted to the character and circumstances of the nation, and discarding the wild whimsies of dreaming Philosophists, shall establish her prosperity on the solid principles of public order. This accomplished, her acquisitions will form the basis of substantial and durable greatness. If otherwise, they will fly away like the painted forms of a magic lantern.

France assuredly will be now more than ever, an object of jealousy to all the powers of Europe; because she is now, more than ever to be feared. The States at whose expense she has been aggrandized, will not easily forgive her, or become reconciled to their consequent inferiority or insignificance. Those who, in the scramble for spoil seem to have lost sight of their permanent interest in the prospect of momentary gain, will now, when the game is over, see through a juster medium, and af-forded will they stand aghast at the GLANTIC STATURE of that POWER which they have contributed rear. But they all will watch for the moment when they may attempt to remedy the mischief; & should France be cursed by a feeble or drafted government, opportunities to break with her will not be wanting.

Besides the accession of territory, sea coasts, &c. France has doubtless profited by the abolition of some pernicious financial establishments, interwoven in her old system of administration; and the cultivators of her soil find their situation much improved. But to insure solidity to her acquisitions, every thing in our conception turns upon, is she to have a stable form of government? If so, we may hazard the opinion, that she will be out of the reach of ordinary casualties; but if not, her present greatness will be soon changed into wretchedness and insignificance. Buonaparte is evidently endeavouring to lay the foundation of some durable political establishment, but in what shape can only be conjectured—most probably in that of a new monarchical dynasty, of which he will be the source. The re-establishment of the Catholic religion is a most potent engine for this purpose.

What a mirror does the present situation of France hold up to the enthusiastic admirers of her revolution, in which to behold their folly! The religious fanatics will in vain look for the downfall of Papacy, on which they dwelt with so much delight. Political fanatics will equally in vain look for an establishment of their visionary and extravagant theories of Liberty and Equality. A military despotism erected, and the reign of the Pope renewed, mock their reveries, and admonish them, though perhaps in vain, to learn wisdom from those whom they have hated, and sought every occasion to traduce.

BOSTON, November 28.

Arrived, brigs Friendship, Millberry, Havanna; Jellies, Connel, Greenock; Hetty, Parrot, Demarara; Vandyck, Harding, do. Captain Harding left at Demarara, sch't Sultan, Whifton, of Boston, two ships of Pepperelboro' with several other eastern vessels. Markets very low: Island produce very high.

November 30.

Arrived, the very valuable and swift-sailing ship Regulus, captain Sargent, four months from Calcutta, 40 days from St. Helena. Left at the former place, ship Kensington, Morris, of Philadelphia; Voltair, do. Mary Ann, New York; Good Hope, Collins, Salem; Mary, Burchmore, do. Sailed from St. Helena, in co. with the William and Henry, Beckford, of Salem; and Criterion, Chase, of Boston.

Ship Cato, Crews, Planaria; sch't Sally, Stanwood, Annapolis; Netaquen, Smith, Liverpool, N. S.

December 1.

Arrived, (last evening) brig Polly, captain Symonds, Cape Francois; who has politely favored us with the subsequent list of vessels in port, Oct. 30, taken from Mr. Edward Patten's coffee-house books:

Lilly, Simmons, of Boston; Betsey,

Danham, do. Fox, Brown, do. Clarissa and Eliza, Rider, do. Sally Procter Salem; Lavinia, Philips, Rhode Island; Two Brothers, King, Delaware; Agnes, Robinson, do. Flora, Griswell, Philadelphia. Malville, Garton, do. brig Mentor, do. via Bourdeaux. Talbot, Sorenson, Baltimore; Nelly, Chafe, do. Gills, do. Liberty, Buell, do. Caroline, Benson, do. Beauty, How, do. via St. Domingo.—Noah's Ark, Reynolds, Norfolk. Sailed in co. brig Elizabeth, Coates, for Newburyport. Markets poor.

Arrived, schooner Lucy, Snow, from Oporto.—No news, spoke nothing.

Sch't Hawk, Tuck, from Huertier, near Caliz. Left no vessels. Schooner —, Ward, of Boston, was taken and carried into Gibraltar. Oct 29, spoke an armed brig from England with dispatches for Gibraltar, containing preliminaries of peace between France and England.

Sch't John, Edwards, St. Petersburg. Left there, captain Jenkins, of Newburyport; and several southern vessels. Capt. E. did not touch at Elsinore. November 18, lat. 42, fell in with the wreck of a brig full of water, main-mast gone, about 170 tons burthen, supposed to be English. 21st, long 55, spoke ship Fair American, of Salem, 8 days from Philadelphia for Hamburg.

Brig Echo, M'Lellan, Cuba; Evelina, Lambert, Havana.

On Monday, the shipping in this harbor were carefully enumerated; when it was found there were 65 ships, 71 brigs 132 schooners, and 84 sloops. In all 135. None of them under 40 tons.

The Boston frigate, 32 guns, captain M'Neill, was spoken Oct. 20th on the banks of Newfoundland, all well.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

Arrived, Schr. Resource, Bailey, Jaquemel.

Cleared, Ship Morning Star, Coffin, Tunis; Schr. Neptune, Burgh, Halifax.

The brig Washington, Fuller, has arrived at the Havannah from this port.

WILMINGTON, December 9.

The Editor of the Mirror requests JOHN FREEMAN, Printer, to favor him with his address—Something which he has to communicate to the said Freeman, in which he is interested, is the object of this note, to which the Editors of News-Papers are requested to give a place at least twice.—The favor will be returned when opportunity offers.

NORFOLK, December 5.

Arrived the brig Mary Louisa, Bough, from Liverpool. Left no Virginia vessels there. Spoke the ship Ridon, from this port 36 hours out.

Arrived the schooner Susannah, capt. Gray, from Lisbon. November 10, in lat. 37, 42. long. 67, 30, spoke the ship Fame, capt Law, 6 days out from Georgetown, (Pot.) bound to London, who supplied him with provisions. December 1, in lat. 37, 30, on founding spoke the schr. Little Ednee, from New York to Charlton, who also supplied him with provisions.

Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Owen, supercargo of the brig Friendship of New-York, to his owner, dated Puerto del Principe, Nov. 4, 1801.

MR. ALEXANDER RICHARDS.

Dear Sir,

We arrived at the port of Nuevitas on the 18th ult. Nothing material occurred on our voyage until we were within thirty leagues of our port, and five leagues from this island, when we were brought to, and boarded by a Spanish privateer

commanded by a Frenchman (the privateer principally Frenchmen) who without even looking at our papers, took us in to an uninhabited port about thirty leagues to the windward, called Naraganga, where they immediately began to plunder us and did not cease until their privateer was loaded in bulk with whatever they could take from us that was valuable.

They have taken all our hats, shoes, dry goods, some flour, about half of our box wine, gin, butter, raisins, paper, &c I cannot yet ascertain the amount, as we are not yet unloaded; but, as near as I can calculate,

they have robbed of yours about thirteen thousand dollars,

Mr. George Richards, his proper-

ty about

13,000

Nothing of his escaped except one small box, which they did not discover, and some curiosities.

An adventure by Mr. Collins, a boat.

An adventure by me of your brother, N. Richards; I do not know the amount, but suppose it to be about

Some things of Mr. Van Beuren's, capt. Bull's and others, about

700

3,000

25,000

After they had loaded their privateer, they put to sea leaving us at anchor, and ground about two foot out of water. At high water, the vessel was got off, and the next day we put to sea, and the day following entered our port, being four weeks from the day I embarked from New-York.

At Nuevitas our declarations were taken by the Commissary of Marines, and the minister of marines of this district now has them, and is making all possible dispatch with couriers to the neighbouring and distant towns to seize the privateer and her crew, in case they should enter any port in the island.

They first said they were from Puerto Rico, afterwards from Holguin (a town about 20 leagues to the windward of this.)

When the captain came on board I found to my sorrow, that it was the villain who commanded some time since a French privateer out of the Marquesas, which privateer was cut out, or destroyed by one of the United States ships of war. I have seen him frequently in this town. He swore vengeance against the first American vessel that he should encounter, and as fortune would have it, we were the first. I have found out that the privateer is from St. Jago de Cuba; her name is La Reina Louisa.

The security given I learn is only three thousand dollars. I have no doubt but the robbers have sold their booty to Windward, and have gone for Hispaniola or some other part with their cash, and that the privateer nor they will be ever seen in the island again.

The governor of this province will particularly inform the Captain General by his courier (to-day) of the conduct of this pirate.

I shall forward you as soon as possible sufficient proofs that this privateer was a Spaniard, lawfully commissioned, also our protest. As the security given is only three thousand dollars, I shall not commence a suit against the owners, but leave that for the government to do. Should the privateer be taken, I shall secure all the property I can. Every thing will be done that can be done. We should have made an extraordinary voyage had it not been for this misfortune.

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respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters: with instructions to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. N. stated that a bill had been reported last session for this purpose, but the session being near its close, it was not acted upon.

The resolution was agreed to and five members appointed.

Mr. S. Smith, after a few introductory observations, moved that the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be directed to enquire whether any and what alterations may be necessary in the acts laying duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the U. States.

Mr. Griswold thought that the subject belonging to the revenue, properly attached itself to the committee of ways and means. He contended that any alteration whatever, would either increase or diminish the revenue, and therefore belonged to the financial system, which the committee of ways and means, especially had in charge, on that account moved its reference to that committee.

Mr. Smith contended that it was usual and necessary for the subject to be discussed by commercial men, of whom alone the committee of commerce and manufactures was composed. It was desirable to consolidate all the revenue system, as much as possible into one law; it was also desirable to know the precise state of our imports, and of our progress in manufacture: by a reference to commercial men, the house besides those might be acquainted with a very desirable object, to wit: how certain articles would bear additional duties, or how far others admitted a diminution, proportioned to the wants of the country.

Commercial men were practical men, and therefore, without disparaging the merits or talents of gentlemen composing the other committee whose express appointment did not so pointedly relate to commerce, but to revenue, he thought the original motion ought to be carried.

Mr. Griswold had no doubt but that either committee would do justice to the subject; but it was an usual reference for all subjects relating to revenue. It certainly contemplated a total revision of that part of the revenue, and he again contended that all matters relating to revenue, ought to go to the committee of ways and means for which purpose alone that committee was formed. He should not have risen he said, but that he did not see the chairman of that committee in his seat.

The speaker said that either reference was perfectly in order, and therefore either motion would have been proper: the reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures at present had the preference, being first moved.

Forty fix rising in the affirmative, and being a majority; the reference moved by Mr. Smith was carried. Adjourned till Monday.

Public Sale.

On Friday the 18th instant will be sold, at the Vendue-Store,

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ROBERT B. JAMESON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES.

Confiting of—

Old Cogniac,
Barcelona,
Peach, and
Apple

BRANDIES.

Java, and COFFEE,
Green
Spinning Cotton, Molasses,
Old Jamaica,
W. India, and RUM,

N. England
Demijohns, from 3 to 6 gals.
Stone Jugs,
Starch and Fig Blue,

Claret,
Madeira,
Port,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Corica

WINES,

Holland Geneva,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento,
Cayenne and PEPPER,

Black Imperial,
Young Hyson,
Hyson, of the Clothier's cargo,

TEAS,

Souchong
Mufcavado,
Loaf, and SUGARS,

Powdered
Rice, Rice and Ground Ginger,
Castile,
White, and SOAP,

Brown
Best Orleans and flota indigo, Spanish
segars, mustard, madder, coparas, allum,
brimstone, glue, saltpetre, sweet oil in flasks
and bottles, Leiper's and Hamilton's snuff,
short pipes in kegs, common and fine Albany
chocolate, wine and cyder vinegar,
capers, olives, anchovies, cucumbers, fruits
in brandy, pearl barley, battle and FF
gunpowder, patent shot, Cavendish's best
chewing tobacco.

Also,
A few kegs and boxes fresh raisins and
currants.

Nov. 30. **100m**

MILFORD FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Court
of Chancery of Fairfax county, will be
sold on the premises, on the first day of
January next, at 12 o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND on Holmes's
Run, late the property of Robert Allison,
deceased, containing 44 acres, to satisfy
debts due to Robert McAfee and Dennis
Ramsey, both of Alexandria. On this
tract, known by the name of MILFORD,
there is erected a mill, supplied by a very
constant stream of water, well calculated
for grist or merchant use: she has a pair
of good burr stones, and a pair of culloons,
with bolting cloth, screen, elevators, hopper-boy, &c. It is calculated that the
burr stones alone can grind 30,000 bushels
of wheat in the year, and that there is suffi-
cient head of water to convert her into an
over-shot mill. There are besides on the
premises, a good log house, meat house,
stable and cabin. The whole in fee sim-
ple, as will appear by reference to the re-
cords of the county court. The mill is
situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Alexandria,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from each of the great roads
leading from the westward, is well adapt-
ed for the purchase of grain, and offers to
a capitalist alluring prospects of gain.

The terms of sale are, one third of the
purchase money shall be payable in eight
months, one third in fifteen months, and
one third within two years from the day
of sale, with interest from that time. The
purchaser to give bond and security for
the payment of the purchase money at the
terms beforementioned.

CHARLES LITTLE,
Wm. PAYNE,
GEO. SUMMERS, **Com'rs.**
Nov. 17. **100t 2awt**

PIANO FORTES, &c.
Put in perfect Tune.

On REASONABLE TERMS

By George Shutz,

Who respectfully informs the gentlemen
of this town, that he intends to teach the
Violin, Violoncello, French Horn and
Trumpet. He is provided with strings
and quills for Harpsichords and Spinets.

Violins repaired and hair put to bows.

Apply at Mr. Milburn's (late George
Rutter's,) Union street, near Merchant's
wharf.

Dec. 3. **100t 1awt**

Valuable Property for Sale,

*At the little Falls of Potomac,
About three miles from George Town
and the City of Washington, and ten
from Alexandria.*

172 acres of Land, upon which
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-
provements, several stone quarries and fish
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant
mill, with three pairs of French Burr mill
stones, and every necessary, complete, for
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,
and with as little manual labor as possible,
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which
there are several stone quarries and fish
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-
perty, will have an assignment of a lease
for the other undivided third part, of which
there will be 6 years to come from the first
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is
equal in goodness to any, and superior to
most foundation stone on the river—wel-
lows of any burthen that can go to George
Town, can go up to the mill and stone
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline
to purchase, will of course view the pre-
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,
at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 29. **1awt**

STRAYED,

OR more probably stolen, from the
common adjoining my dwelling house, a

Sorrel Mare,

about 14 hands high, thod all round and
switch tailed. She has a remarkable blaze
and what is called a wall eye, is a nat-
ural pacer and her gait is very good.

If strayed, I will give ten dollars for
her delivery—if stolen, fifty dollars on
conviction of the thief—should it be dis-
covered that this mare is kept up for a
reward, one of a different description may
be expected.

A. HENDERSON.

Dec. 10. **100t**

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Contemplating a removal from the

District of Columbia, as soon
as he can close his outstanding
concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM

adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which
is a good House, a new Barn, and some excel-
lent Meadow.—Also, a FORGE, 50 by 6
feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron
House, situated on the Canal made by the
Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the
wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land ad-
joining—much of this wood is convenient to the
river, and may be readily transported to George-
Town, the Federal City, or this place. The
other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven

hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, ad-
joining the lands of the United States, at Keep
Truce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than
half of it is in wood, and the remainder good
farming land. The other five-eighths may also
be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36

Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria,
and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar
posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick
DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a
brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of ex-
cellent water.—The Garden and Yard pated in—
The House is not quite finished. It will be sold
either in its present state, or finished as may suit
the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the

new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson,
and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the
river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said
wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet

fire.

An undivided half of a LOT

on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen
street, on which the house was burnt last winter.
For particulars, with respect to titles and
terms, apply to

For titles and terms, which will be liberal

both as to credit and price, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. **1awt**

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good
education, and respectable connections will
be taken as an apprentice at the office of the

ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Dec. 4. **100t**

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cottom & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book-Store,

Price 3*1/2* Leats.

Certain Acts of the Common-
wealth of Virginia for regulating the Mi-
litia, and of the Congress of the United
States, more effectually to provide for the
national defence by establishing an uniform
militia throughout the United States, with
the Rules and Articles of war.

By the Levy Courts of Baltimore.

August 12th, 1801.

Resolved, That the Inspector
of tobacco at Fell's Point in the city of
Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogheads, the
size and dimensions of which are not
agreeable to the act of Assembly, estab-
lishing and fixing the same.

Act of November session, 1789,
chapter 26, section 35, end for prevent-
ing packing of tobacco in unsizable casks.

Be it enacted, That no tobacco shall be

passed or accounted lawful tobacco, ex-
cept tobacco in parcels, unless the same

shall be packed in hogheads not exceed-
ing forty-eight inches in the length of the
stave, and seventy inches in the whole
diameter with the staves at the crese and bulge;

and the owner of tobacco packed

in any hoghead of greater dimensions,

shall repack the same in sizeable hog-
heads, as herein before expressed, at his

own expence, before the same shall be
passed.

By order,

WM. GIBSON, Clerk.

[Oct. 15—1awSt.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

COTTON & STEWART'S

Book-Store, Royal-street,

POLITICAL ESSAYS,

RELATIVE TO THE

War of the French Revolution:

—VIZ.—

AN ARGUMENT

Against continuing the War, for the sub-
version of the Republican Government of
France:

JAMES V. BALL.

The Subscriber will SELL,

OR EXCHANGE for approved land
near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land
in Northumberland county, two miles
from the court-house, and near the banks
of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres.
This tract is divided into two plantations,
on the one there is a brick dwelling house
50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and
two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-
ed house 20 by 16 feet designed for an
overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are ex-
ceeded by few, and the prospect excelled
by none in the state. The house is situ-
ated on a high hill and commands an ex-
tentive view of the Potomac and the Ches-
apeake bay. There is a creek abounding
with the finest fish and oysters, which ter-
minates the flat land of this tract, that is
navigable for bay craft, and affords an
excellent landing place within half a mile
of the house. On this part of the tract there
is an excellent bearing apple and peach
orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.
It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory
timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame
dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few
out houses, such as tenants generally have
about them. This part of the tract is as
well situated for farming as any lands in
Virginia. It is well watered, has a suffi-
ciency of timber for its support, and
flourishing young peach and apple orch-
ards.

As it is presumable that no person will
make such a purchase without viewing the
premises, all that is necessary to add is that
Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will
show the whole, and is fully authorized to
make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be
supplied with stock of all kinds necessary
and sufficient for the plantation.

Feb. 10. **1aw.**

District of Columbia, County

of Alexandria, fl.

OCTOBER TERM, 18

Josiah Watson, Plaintiff

AGAINST

John R. Wheaton, Jo-
sep Cary, William

Hodgson, J. M'Cle-
nahan, George Cle-
mentson, Dennis Ram-
say, and B. Ghe-
quier, Defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendant, JOHN R.
WHEATON, not having entered his

appearance, and given security according
to the act of assembly and the rules of

this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that

the said John R. Wheaton is not an in-
habitant of this district, on motion of

said complainant, by his counsel, it is or-
dered, that the said defendant, John R.
Wheaton, do appear here on the first

day of January next, and enter his ap-
pearance to the suit, and give security

for performing the decree of the Court—
and that the other defendants, Joseph Ca-
ry, William Hodgson, James M'Cle-
nahan, George Clementson, Dennis Ram-
say, and Bernard Ghequier, do not pay
away, convey or secrete the